YACHTING.

THE SEASON OF 1873.

Its Opening and Prospective Brilliancy.

Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

New Boats Added to the Organization-Those Altered and Improved-The Sailing Regulations, the Course and the Prizes-Probable Entries-Invitation from the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland-Chance to Secure Another Queen's Cup.

Though there has been but little to assure us of the fact save the calendar of the seasons, Spring is here at last. Winter, not satisfied with being more agreeable than for many years, seemed deter mined to be unreasonably persistent, evincing an impertment desire, like the Old Man of the Sea. take up a tantalizing position on the back of Spring, which he would not vacate. It mattered but little that Spring struggled for relief, as she his persistence, all his sullen moods and wild storms, Winter at last is granting a long respite from his tyrannical rule, yielding to green fields and velvety turf that are spreading themselves over the throbbing ground. Leafy June will soon be knocking at the door for admittance. There are certain manifestations to indicate the fact, and, moreover, others-to wit, that the days of genial sunshine and pleasant, wafting in yachting circles in and around the waters of New York. Despite the backwardness of the season, when the work of preparation should be carried on, there is no hesitancy in observing that

THE YACHTING OUTLOOK of the Summer of 1873 is full of promise. Whatever may have been the success of former years in this soul-stirring pastime; whatever may have been the scenes incident to exciting regattas, lengthened cruises around the coast or matched races in stormy seasons, from the parent organization to the smallest of her children, the year before us, no doubt. in the character of the exhilarating sport will favorably compare with any of its pre-decessors. It will not only be marked with briltiancy, but it may result in a series of exciting struggles with the crack schooner Guinevere, of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, owned by Mr. Theliusson, who, as rumor has it, will cross the ocean this season to test the speed of the Ameri-THE WORKS OF PREPARATION.

Though the owners, generally, of the pretty pleasure vessels went to work later than is usual to prepare for the campaign many have exhibited much wisdom in the alterations and additions made to their graft, while others, with commendable zeal, have and still are repairing, refitting and redecorating. And in yachting circles there is immensity of talk. Plans for future contests and speculations regarding present rigs are eagerly discussed. More so then for several years, there have been constructed during the Winter divers yachts of medium size,

whose owners, with dignity and impressivenessassert that their neighbors may be astonished at
their speed and weatherly qualities, all of which
goes a great way in support of the prophecy that the approaching season will in
reality be a genuine yachting period. Not
only have the several clubs in this vicinity been
augmented with new boats where flowing lines
and perfect symmetry of proportions were sought
to be attained, but they have made extensive
preparations for their annual regattas and the
summer cruises which always follow them.

New York YaCHT CLUB REGATTA.

First on the list to have their yearly reunion is
the New York YaCHT CLUB REGATTA will be sailed
on Thursday, 5th of June, and from all indications
there is every reason to expect that the coming
together of the Club's "pleasure marine" will produce unusual excitement. Several new racers have
been added to the squadron, which now numbers
over sixty sailing craft, which, together with the
radical aiterations made in many of the number,
will naturally lead to a much fuller "entry!" than
has at times been obtained. The change of ownership will also have a similar tendency by introducing new and sanguine aspirants for the profered ship will also have a similar tendency by introducing new and sanguine aspirants for the profered prizes and the laurels of the wave, and although the former cannot fall to the lot of all, yet the majority may win the latter in their episodical or accidental contests during the forty-mile race around the lightship and return.

NEW YACHTS.

The additions to the Club in the year gone by, though not of the largest size of vessels, are numerous, while the changes and alterations in many of the leading craft worthy of note are here annexed:

Of the schooners the list presents the Ariel, owned by Mr. William L. Swan, of New York. Length over all, 69 feet; length of water line, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet; draught of water, 5 leet; tonnage, 59 tons.

The Clio, owned by Mesara, T. C. P. Bradburst.

heet; breath of bean, 18 teet; breange, 59 tons.

The Clio, owned by Messrs. T. C. P. Bradhurst and Thomas B. Asten, of New York, is of the same model and dimensions as the Ariel, it being the desire of the owners to have sister yachts.

The Cornelia, owned by J. H. Vondy, M. D., of Jersey City.—Length over all, 67 feet 10 inches; length of water line, 55 feet 2 inches; breadth of beam, 17 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draught of water, 4 feet 2 linches; tonnage, 56 tons.

The Faustine, owned by M. G. Peabody Russell, of Boston.—Length over all, 80 feet; length of water ine, 74 feet 5 inches; breadth of beam, 19 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet; sinches; draught of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 96 tons. After the regatta the Faustine will be taken to the Isle of Wight, England, where she will be used as a pleasure crait, having her moorings off Mr. Russell's residence in that place.

Added to the fleet of sloops is the Genia, owned by Mr. Gilbert L. Haignt, of Brooklyn. Length over all, 43 feet 6 inches; length of water line, 39 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 4 feet 8 inches; draught of water, 4 feet 4 inches; tennage, 25 tons.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The change of owners and improvements and alterations, so far as reported, may be summed up ass follows:—

alterations, so far as reported, may be summed up as follows:—
The schooner Idler, owned by Mr. S. J. Colgate, of New York, has been partially rebuilt. Among the other alterations seven feet have been added aft, giving the stern on deck from centre of rudder post an overhang of thirteen feet. The topmasts have been increased five feet, the jibbooms six feet and the main boom seven feet, which has increased her sails about seven hundred square feet. The dimensions of the Idler are:—Length over all, 97 feet 9 inches; length of water line, 87 feet 9 inches; breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; draught of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 123 tons.

breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches; denth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; draught of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 133 tons.

The schooner Madeleine, owned by Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr., has been improved. Her centreboard trunk is lengthened so as to give her a much longer board; her spars are increased in length, and new sails furnished her.

The schooner Magic, owned by Mr. Rufus Hatch, of New York, has been lengthened and a new stern put en her. Her deck has been renewed and her spars increased in length, and she has been fitted throughout with new wire rigging and a complete suit of sails. The Magic is 81 feet 10 inches in length, over all, 78 feet 11 inches; breadth of beam, 11 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet 3 inches; draught of water, 6 feet 7 linches; tonnage, 91 tons.

The schooner Hambler, now owned by Mr. W. H. Thomas, of New York, has had important changes made in her rig.

The sloop Vixen, owned by Mr. Ludlow Livingston, of New York, has been fitted with a bowsprit lour feet longer than last year.

The sloop Gracle, purchased of Mr. Colgate by Mr. Jonn R. Waller, of New York, has had her spars out down and canvas reduced.

The schooner Peerless, Mr. I. Rogers Maxwell, of Brooklyn, has been altered in her rig.

The sloop Ariadae, Mr. Theodore A. Strange, of New York, has been lengthened and given increased sail.

New York, has been lengthened and given increased sail.

These racers in a few days, with the old established favorites of the club, will be in fine trim for the annual regatta of the club, an event which will awaken in the public, as it has already in the minds of yachtsmen, the deepest interest and invellest enthusiasm. The new boats and those altered will on that occasion, for the first time, have an opportunity of satisfactority testing their sailing qualities in company with yachts whose reputations for speed and weatherly qualities are known and recognized the world over; and this trial will go far in embling yachtsmen to determine in what degree the expectations of their owners and builders are to be realized.

PROGRAMME FOR THE REGATTA.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, consisting of Messrs. Fletcher Westray, William Krebs and Edward E. Chase, have perfected the programme for the regatta which will be sailed at eleven o'clock A. M. on Thursday, June 5.

There will be four prizes, of the value of \$25 each.

One prize for the schooner which makes the race in the shortest time without time allowance.

One prize for the schooner which wins with time

allowance.

One prize for the sloop which makes the race in the shortest time without time allowance.

One prize for the sloop which wins with time allowance.

No yacht shall receive more than one prize, and if the schooner or sloop which wins the prize of her class without time allowance wins also the prize with time allowance the latter will go to the schooner or sloop which comes in second with time allowance.

Entries must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the club, and will be received at his office, 22 Broad street, until Tuesday morning, June 3, at ten o'clock A. M. precisely, when they must be closed, in compliance with the rules of the club,

SAILING REGULATIONS.

The regatta will be sailed under the sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, and attention is called to the fact that by recent action of the club the rule restricting the number of men to be carried on regattas was rescinded and yachts may arry any number of men.

Attention is also called to the regulation requiring a deposit of \$25 to be made by the owner of each yacht upon entering her fer the regatta.

All yachts will carry their private signals at the main peak.

cach yacht upon entering her for the regatus.

All yachts will carry their private signals at the main peak.

The start will be a flying one, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she crosses a line between a stake-boat which will be anchored in the Narrows, near Fort Wadsworth, staten Island, and the judge's steamer.

The signals for starting will be given from the judges' steamer as follows:—

For a preparatory signal, one gun, and the yacht club flag on the steamer will be lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one gun, and the flag will be again lowered. No yacht's time will be taken later than fitteen minutes after the second gun, unless instructions to the contrary are given by the judges on the morning of the regatta. The expiration of the time will be marked by a third gun and lowering of flag. If practicable, a short blast of the steam-whistle of the jadges' boat will be given when the time of each yacht is taken as she crosses the line in starting.

The course will be from the starting point as

be given when the time of each yacht is taken as she crosses the line in starting.

The course will be from the starting point as above to and around a stakeboat at buoy No. 8½ on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the port hand in turning; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return over the same course, keeping the Southwest Spit buoy on the starboard hand. Yachts must keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 13 on the West Bank, going and returning, and will pass between the judges boat and the stakeboat on arriving home.

PROBABLE ENTRIES.

Though the list has just been opened in the Secretary's office for the entry of contestants, the names of old favorites are already noticed, and from conversations with owners and letters to the officers of the club, there will, no doubt, be such a number contend for the magnificent prizes prepared for the winners that, with the important adjuncts of sufficient wind and a pleasant day, the spectacle in the harbor will be equal, if it does not surpass, any like festival. The contestants, it is surmised, will embrace the following or a majority of them:—

Schoonkes.

Name:

A. C. Kingsland lider.

Name:

A. C. Kingsland lider.

Name:

A. C. Kingsland lider.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIZES.

The prizes to be awarded the winning ver are of equal value. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIZES.

The prizes to be awarded the winning yachts this year are of equal value. They are not only beautiful in design and finish, but they are serviceable and will be appreciated by the winners. Looking at them at Tiffany's one's thoughts quite naturally, in imagination, follow pretty huils, tapering masts and canvas setting like a board down the bay and around the Lightship. The ornamentation of each piece suggests sait waves and tossing spray and brawny-shouldered sailors and all else lingering around the vague, subtle romance of the sea. These pieces of silverwork are four in number and as follows:—

Punch bowl, which is nine and a half inches in height and twelve inches in diameter and of burnished silver throughout. The base is elegantly set off by a cable border, and the handles are formed by anchors five inches in length, of oxidized silver. Upon either side of the bowl is the head of Neptune in bas-rellef.

Berry or fruit bowl, which is nine and a half inches in height height. og vachts this

off by a cable border, and the handles are formed by anchors five inches in length, of oxidized silver. Upon either side of the bowl is the head of Neptune in bas-relie.

Berry or fruit bowl, which is nine and a half inches in height and ten inches in diameter. The silver is in satin finish, and all the mountings oxidized. The base is supported by four dolphins, elegantly wrought, and the border, one and a quarter inches wide, is formed of a series of anchors delicately executed. The handles are formed by heads of Neptune in the centre, upon either side of which are ivy leaves and anchors prettily entwined, with a cable running down through the leaves to the anchors, the whole forming a beantiful silver piece.

Chowder bowl, six inches in height, with an oval dish fifteen inches in diameter. This is in satin finish and lined with gold. The cable border finishes the base exquisitely, while the handles are formed by heads of Neptune, and tridents extend down on either side of the dish.

Tankard, eleven inches in height, and is in satin finish, relieved with parcel gilding. Around the centre of the body is a chain of oxidized anchors, with sprigs of laurel in gilt between each, and through the whole a cable delicately entwines. The handle is supported by the head of Neptune, and in finish and gilding corresponds with the body of the piece. Around the neck runs a cable, while the upper edge has a pretty line of gilt encircing it. The cover is surmounted with a large oxidized anchor lying on a coil of rope.

Altogether the yacht prizes form a fine collection and are worthy the attention of all who are interested in yachting.

INVITATION TO VISIT QUEENSTOWN.

The Club a short time since received from Secretion and are worthy the attention of all who are interested in yachting.

INVITATION TO VISIT QUEENSTOWN.

The Club a short time since received from Secretion and are worthy the attention of all who are interested in yachting.

Love Hoves, query Cup it will be glory enough for one season. The letter of invitation is

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF IRBLAND, CLUB HOUSE, QUERSTOWR, COUNTY CORE, ADTI 18, 1873.

DEAR SIB—I am directed by the committee of the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland to apprise you, for the information of the New York Yacht Club, that their regatta has been fixed for the Sibh of July next, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant them a cup to be sailed for on the occasion.

The Royal Cork Yacht Club have also a regatta day here on the 28th day of July, when, no donot, some good prizes will be offered by them for competition.

In addition to these, it is also in contemplation, though not yet finally settled, that there will be an occan match from here to falmouth, a day or two after the regatta.

Under these circumstances, I am requested to invite the members of the New York Yacht Club to compete to rite Queen's Cup, and some other of these prizes, and so soon so our regatta programme is complete I shall have the pleasure of Secondary You fall particulars.

Sour regatta programme is complete I shall have the pleasure of Secondary You fall particulars.

Secretary and Treasurer I, W. Y. C. To the Secretary and Treasurer I, W. Y. C. To the Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York, U. S. A.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

(From the Anvil (Dartmouth College Journal), May 22.]

The attention of all lovers of outdoor sports is centred upon the coming regatta in July, the greatest water fele ever known in America. Twelve of the largest universities and colleges are busy in preparation, and thousands of students are booking forward to the day on which their favorite crew is "to do or die." The New York Herald has made a most happy suggestion, which, if carried out, will greatly enhance the interest of the coming struggie—that is, to invite the two greats

of Oxford and Cambridge to join in the coming struggle. Their vacation would give them abundant time for their trip and training. Although they are accustomed to row in eight cared boats, yet they could quickly adapt themselves to our size, as the London Rowing Club did when they beat the Atalantas so badly. If we are beaten it will be nothing to be ashamed of, and the knowledge gained from a visit of the men of whom all England is so justly proud would be more than could be obtained in half a dozen years' training. It can do no possible harm to invite them, and if they accept there will be the most brilliant aquatic struggle of the nineteenth century.

TROTTING.

Second Day of the Spring Meeting at Washington Park-Indifferent Weather and Crowded Attendance-Huntress Winner of the \$1,500 Purse and Picton

SANDY HILL, May 22, 1873. The first race to-day was for horses that had never beaten 2:35, the purse being \$600-\$300 to the first horse, \$200 to the second and \$100 to the third. The horses drew positions in the following order:-Webster, Fanny Raymond, Volunteer Bell, Picton, Kline, and Skater. Fulfil withdrawn.

First Heat.-In the send-off Webster got the lead, Picton second, Volunteer Bell third, Skater fourth, Raymond fifth and Kline sixth and declared distanced. They each kept this position till in the finish Pieton made a dash, almost at the score, passing Webster and taking the heat, Webster sec-

Second Heat .- Before the start in the second heat the judges announced they had reconsidered

their decision in regard to Kilne, and would allow her to take her place in the heat. The announcement was received with cheers by the crowd and marks of disapproval by the owners of the other horses.

In the second heat Raymond went to the front, followed by Picton, Volunteer Bell, Skater and Webster coming after in the order named. Before they reached the quarter poll Picton got the lead, Raymond being second at the haif mile, Kine third. At the three-quarter pole Kilne and Raymond and head of Raymond and a length bellind Picton, Picton winning the heat in 237, Kilne second, Raymond third.

Third Heal—In the third heat Picton lead off, followed by Skater, followed by Volunteer Bell. At the first quarter Bell lost her place, Raymond agetting in ahead of her, but she soon regained it, leaving Raymond lourth, Webster flits, Kilne sixth. In this order they crossed the score, Picton taking the heat in 2:41 and winning the race.

The ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PURSE. The \$1,500 purse was for horses that had never beaton 2:21. There were six entries; but on the morning of the race Joe Brown, Hol Terrill (Formerly Beppo), a New York horse, and Coniey (formerly Beppo), a New York horse, were withdrawn. The remaining entries were Goldsmith's Huntress, the Springfield horse Nonsuch and William H. Allen, belonging to Peter Manee, of New York. The first horse to receive \$800, the second \$500 and the third \$200. The time occupied in getting to the score was almost interminable, but they finally got off, Nonsuch first and Allen leading fluntress, who was lour lengths behind Nonsuch. Huntress passed Allen before reaching the quarter post, but at the half mile was fifteen lengths away from Huntress, who sail kept three lengths ahead of Allen. At the half mile pole Nonsuch lad increased the gap, getting five lengths away from Allen. At the half mile pole Nonsuch lad increased the gap, getting five lengths away from Huntress, who still kept three lengths ahead of Allen. Huntress erossed the score a length ahead, of Nonsuc

. MILITARY MATTERS.

Annual Parade of the Old Guard, Yesterday-The Reception at the Metropolitan Hotel-The First and Second Division Parades.

The Old Guard assembled at the Astor House resterday afternoon, and there began their fourth annual celebration. The corridors of the hotel were crowded with the friends and admirers of the Guard, and at three o'clock, when they marched from room 14 and formed line in the vesti-bule of the Broadway entrance they were greeted with cheers. Dodworth's band, which was in attendance, dispensed operatic and martial music in the rotunda for three quarters of an hour before the line was formed, and gathered quite a large crowd of listeners. The line, composed of two companies, marched from the hotel posed of two companies, marched from the hotel to Wall street, from Wall street up Broadway again as far as the Metropolitan Hotel, where a collation had been spread by Commissariat Gershome B. Smith. While the members of the Guard were partaking of Mr. Smith's hospitality, the President of the association, Mr. Alex. Henriques, arose and informed the members that the entertainment they were then enjoying had been provided by Mr. Smith. The announcement was greeted with cheers, and as soon as the enthusiastic outburst had subsided Mr. Smith rose and spoke as follows:—

had subsided Mr. Smith rose and spoke as lollows:—

MR. SMITH'S REMARKS.

Gentiemen—I feel grateful—more than grateful—for your compilmentary and enthusiastic allusion to my name. I can only thank you with heartfelt sincerity, and while assuring you that your valued friendship and good wishes are reciprocated a hundred fold, I can truly say that to-day—our anniversary—it is my pride and happiness to be one of you, as in your companionship I experienced a renewal of the ties and friendships which had their inception a quarter of a century since, in the ranks of the time-honored City Guard. May we live to join in and commemorate many future anniversaries of our beloved Old Guard:

of a century since, in the ranks of the time-honored City Guard. May we live to join in and commemorate many future anniversaries of our beloved Old Guard!

After the lunch the line was formed in the hotel entrance and the march up Broadway began. The Guard followed the line of Broadway as far as the Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, up Fourteenth street to the arsenal, and were then dismissed.

PARADES TO COME OFF.

The parade of the First division, which will be witnessed by His Excellency Governor Dix, who will review the troops, is to take piace June 3, 1873.

The following "General Order, No. 4," explains how the column is to be formed:—

The troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of the column resting on Fifth avenue, as follows:—

The Second brigade on West Ninth street.

Battery B on East Ninth street.

The First brigade on West Eleventh street.

Battery B on East Ninth street.

For this occasion the artillery is hereby assigned and will report as follows:—

Battery B to the Second the Third dec.

Battery B to the Second the Hird brigade.

Battery B to the Second the Hird brigade.

Battery B to the Second the Third brigade.

Battery B to the Second the Hird brigade.

Battery B to the Second the Third brigade.

Battery B to the Second to the Second or of the Chief of Artillery.

The separate troop cavalry will report at Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Furthern th street a four o'clock P. M.

Brigade commanders will report to the Chief of Staff at the Thirteenth street a four o'clock in the Acting Chief of Artillery.

The column will march at hall-past four o'clock P. M., the separate troop cavalry leading, the brigade organizations in open column of companies, following in the order of the intenty, and the cavalry in rear of the artillery.

The line of march w

rmories.

Attention is called to form 1, article 2, appendix II., pton's Tactics, which will be observed so far as applica-

two o'clock P. M., on the 22th inst., mounted and in full uniform.
By order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
J. Henny Liebnau, Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, Division Inspector and Acting Chief of Staff.
THE SECOND DIVISION PARADR.
The parade of this division, which was to have come off on the 27th inst., has been postponed to line a by order of Major General Woodward.

BANCO BEATEN.

Carnugan, of North Carolina, Corners the Confidence Men-He Wins \$340 at Their Favorite Game and Has Them Arrested for Attempted Violence.

There have been many complaints brought lately against gambling houses of various characters. Yesterday a case of the kind was brought before Judge Hogan, the singularity of which will naturally attract attention, as the complainant was

Mr. Roswell D. Carnugan, the complainant, is a merchant hailing from the interior of old North Carolina. He is short and thick-set, was attired in a suit of homespun and possesses a florid and good-looking rustic countenance, tringed with bushy whiskers. His eyes are bright and keen, while his mouth and chin denote firmness of nerve and resolute determination.
Yesterday morning Mr. Carnugan was walking

up Greenwich street, in the vicinity of the Pacific Hotel, when he encountered a stranger, who sud-denly halted and accosted him familiarly with the

inquiry:-"Holloa! Is that you, Carnugan"

The stranger was a well-dressed man, with the air and manner of one accustomed to city life. He said he had formerly resided in North Carolina, and gave his name as Samuel Hano. He professed himself delighted to meet any one from his native State. So was Carnugan. even though he failed to distinctly recall the identity of his acquaintance. As was natural, they adjourned to a neighboring barroom for refreshments. While there Hano confidentially informed him that he had just made a successful lottery venture and was about drawing the money. Mr. Carnugan very readily accepted his invitation to accempany him to the place where the money was

Carnugan very readily accepted his invitation to accompany him to the place where the money was to be paid.

Together they journeyed to the corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets, and went up stairs to a room on the second story, where Mr. Hano presented his ticket and received \$100 in bills and a red check representing more money.

A "LITTLE GAME" CALLED "BANCO" was in progress in the back room, in which Mr. Hano invited Mr. Carnugan to try his luck, and very generously offered him the red check to start play with. Mr. Carnugan, nothing loath, accepted the offer, and, staking it on the game, soon netted \$40 from the backer of the game, Soon netted \$40 from the backer of the game, Quite pleased with his success, he allowed his "pile" to remain on the table, and, drawing out his own wallet, added \$100 to it, and continued to play against the bank.

The dealer, a Mr. Edward D. Russel, and Mr. Samuel Hano exchanged significant glances and smiled as they eyed the well filled pocketbook of the gentleman from North Carolina. Luck continued to favor him, and soon the \$140 had mounted up to \$240. Mr. Carnugan increased his stake once more at this stage, and ere long was the fortunate possessor of \$340 net winnings.

Being a man cool and clear headed and not easily infatuated with success or too readily isscinated by the allurements of the gaming table, he quietly took up the winnings and said he would play no more.

more,

A BOWIE KNIFE ROW.

This sudden determination of Mr. Carnugan old not at all enter into the calculations of the gamesters, and they did not appear in the least disposed to acquiesce in its propriety. On the contrary, Mr. Russel made a peremptory demand for the return of the money and placed his back to the door, drew a large bowie knife and threatened to disembowel the Carolinian it he attempted to leave. The latter quietly surveyed the situation, and, seeing that egress by the usual method was attended with some peril, sought other means of exit. The window was open, and, quickly resolving on his course he jumped through it, alighted on an awning beneath and,

ne jumped through it, alighted on an awning beneath and.

DESCENDING A TELEGRAPH POLE,

soon reached the ground.

His loud cries of "Police! watch!" &c., soon attracted the attention of officer Gorman, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, and, being informed of the facts, he took all three into custody and took them vesterday morning before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court.

The defeneants were attired in the usual flashy style affected by gentlemen of their protession and behaved in Court with characteristic coolness. The money was retained in the custody of the Court and ordered to be sent to the Police Property Clerk.

Mr. Carnugan, although a non-resident, was not committed to the House of Detention, Judge

Cierk.

Mr. Carnugan, although a non-resident, was not committed to the House of Detention, Judge Hogan remarking that he was sufficiently interested in the amount of money involved to insure his appearance on the trial. Russel and Hano were each held in default of \$1,000 ball to answer the charge.

Another Gambling House Broken Up. The examination of the case of Albert Oatman, who is charged with keeping a gambling house at 66 East Twelfth street, drew together a crowd of gamblers in the court room in the afternoon, all of them anxious to learn the result in this the latest interest and Justice Cox. The testimony was brief. Two officers of the Fifteenth precinct testified rather reluctantly, as it appeared, that they had visited the house in question and found all the implements necessary to carry on a game of all the implements necessary to carry on a game of faro spread out on a table. Captain Byrne was informed of the matter and sent word, as testified to by one of his officers, to have the place closed or there would be "trouble," Before any further steps were taken in the matter by the police a man named Harlow H. Priest was inveigled into the place by one of the "cappers," a man named O'Conor, and lost \$14. Priest made complaint before Justice Cox, and Oatman was arrested. The defendant's counsel put in the plea that the house was not a gambling house within the meaning of the statute, and upon this plea moved for the dismissai of his client. Judge Cox denied the motion, and expressed his determination to break up the gambling houses at all hazards. O'Conor, the "capper," and one of the poorest specimens of the class, was discharged, on his promise to earn in the future an honest livelihood. Oatman was required to find \$300 ball for trial.

THE BOGART DEFALCATION.

He Admits Perpetrating Frauds by Direction of Paymaster Clark, of the Vermont, and Explains to the Court the Modus Operandi-His Share a Fur

Coat Worth \$125.

R. D. Bogart, the paymaster's clerk, whose arrest some months ago, by order of Secretary Robeson, created much excitement in San Francisco, has just been tried by a naval court martial, and from the following statement made by him to the Court, which appears in the Alta California, of May 16, it will be seen that he threws the re-

May 16, it will be seen that he threws the respensibility upon the Paymaster, Clark:—

Robert D. Bogart, who has been on trial several weeks before a naval court martial for embezzlement and desertion, made his final argument yesterday. The statement was quite lengthy, Mr. Bogart reviewing all the testimony and giving the history of his connection with the transactions. He claimed that, between July 1, 1867, and December 1, 1868, Clark had drawn from the safe between twelve thousand and thirteen thousand dollars, his sums of about three thousand dollars, which he spent in extravagant living. This money was partially covered up by the direction of Clark. The first false entry made to cover up this amount was made in Clark's handwriting. September 30, 1867. Bogart took this entry and showed it to the Court. Seven thousand dollars out of the \$12,000 were covered up by Bogart. If it was done Clark would blame him, and, perhaps, accuse him of embezzlement, and that he carried \$7,000 forward by ferced balance for several months.

With regard to the Sherman business, Bogart gave a history of the transaction from the beginning. The money was drawn from the Subtreasury and loaned to Sherman in November, 1867, and remained in his possession until October 6, and Clark received \$100 per month interest. This money was secured by checks in the safe, About the 1st of October, 1868, the checks were deposited in the Metropolitan Bank, New York. Ten thousand dollars of this sum was brought on board to pay out. The other \$20,000, Bogart says, Clark invested in government bonds. He believed, however, that a large portion of it was returned to the ship and accounted for, but that afterwards Clark said that it was embezzled. The accused further stated that by Clark's direction ne made temporary entries in the cash book to dispose of it. Bogart admits that he did wrong in many instances, but denies that he is the one responsible.

He read from speeches in Congress on Clark's Relief bill to show that Clark was considered the guilty ma spensibility upon the Paymaster, Clark:-

dition.

In closing, he read General Order No. 162, in the case of Paymaster Marcy and others, for embezzling \$40,000, wherein the accused was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, which decision had been set aside by Secretary Robeson as lilegal. Since that decision the rulings of the departments and naval courts had been in accordance with it.

The Judge Advocate will reply, and a decision probably be agrived at to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Manzoni.

A cable despatch from Rome, under date of yes-

terday, reports the occurrence of the death, during the same day, of Count Alexander Manzoni, the celebrated Italian poet and novelist. He was eight-nine years of age when the light of poetry, of romance, of good feeling and of universal fellow-ship was extinguished in his brain and heart. Count Manzoni was born in Milan on the 8th of March, in the year 1784. He studied at Milan and in Pavia, and graduated with great distinction. His mother was a daughter of Beccaris, the author of the treatise on "Orimes and Punishments," an advanced freethinker; so that young Manzoni adopted the doctrines of Voitaire at a very early age, as if by inspiration. When he went to Paris, in the year 1806, in company with his maternal parent, his name alone was sumcient introduction to the salons of the very best society—literary and of the strictly fashionable classes. His first production was published in Paris in the year 1806, it was in blank verse, and entitled "in Morte di Carlo Imbonate." This effort was inspired by the occurrence of the death of a dear friend. Manzoni abandoned his Voitairian notions soon after its appearance. He became a very devout and sincere Roman Catholic. to which faith his wife had been converted. The change to the practice of religion was soon apparent in his works. The first fruit was soon apparent in his works. The first fruit was soon apparent in his works. The first fruit was soon apparent in his works. The first fruit was soon apparent in his works. The first fruit was soon apparent in his mortes. The first fruit was produced in the year 1820. The publication made him celebrated. This work was followed by the tragedy of "Adeiche" in 1823. "I Promessi Sposi" (the Betrothed Lovers), a Mianese history of the seventeenth century, was preduced in the year 1820. The publication made him celebrated. This work was followed by the tragedy of "Adeiche" in 1823. "I Promessi Sposi" (the Betrothed Lovers), a Mianese history of the seventeenth century, was preduced in the year 1820. The publication made him celebrated as Manzoni's masterpiece. It rendered his fame secure, and has long since been translated into every language in Europe. An illustrated edition of this famous novel was brought out in Milan in the year 1842, and in this Manzoni added to the original text "A History of the Islamous Column." In this portuon of the book he gives a picture of the cruel excentions to which popul in Pavia, and graduated with great distinction. His mother was a daughter of Beccaris, the author

A special despatch forwarded by the Hon. Alexander J. P. Garesché announces the death, at the hour of two o'clock yesterday morning, 23d inst., of the Rev. Father Peter John De Smet, the celebrated missionary among the Indians, and the Indian, civilized and uncivilized, and of the United States government and its officers, civil and milregion which formed the scene of his priestly labor. It would be useless to attempt a recapitulation of the works of this devoted clergyman. The origin and progress of the missions and missionaries in the American West were described, in the year 1863, in a preface to the Beigian edition of Father De Smet's works, written by the Father Edward Terwecoren, of the Society of Jesus, in the following words :-

wecoren, of the Society of Jesus, in the following words:—

Charles Nerincky, formerly parish priest of Everberg-Meerbeck, near Louvaln, in Belgium, and early missionary of Kentucky, made journey to Europe to obtain pecuniary aid and fellow-soldiers for the conquest of souls in the New World. In June, 1821, on leaving Belgium, which he was never again to see, he was accompanied by several Belgians—namely, Felix Verreydt, of Diest; Josse Van Assche, of St. Amand; Peter Joseph Verhaegen, of Haecht; John Baptist Smedts, of Rotselaer; John Anthony Blet, of St. Amand, and Peter John De Smet, of Termonde. The last named, who had just attained his twenty-first year, began by his first voyage his long and perilous courses by seas and torrents, deserts and forcests, amid whites and indians—in a word, the thousand dangers and privations which surround an apostolic man in his far-distant and solitary expeditions. The bold and evangelical peregrinations of our fellow countryman and brother in Christ have been crowned with the most consoling results for the Church, and by a necessary consequence for true civilization, which is effected by Catholicism. The apostolate of Father De Smet is pursued until this day with zeal and perseverance. Already, in 1883, his united journeys represented an extent of land and water surpassing five times the circumference of the globe! Since then he has crossed the ocean three times, and traversed immense countries. We offer ardent prayers that God may long preserve this untiring laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. Following the exampte of his predecessors in the labors of foreign missions, Father De Smet has taken numerous notes concerning the countries he has visited. These notes, the result of profound study of men and things, have a bearing on several branches of science and the aris—Geography, Natural History, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Manners, Customs, Creeds—all are here written by his hand.

Prince Iturbide.

A Paris letter to the London Times, under dates of May 10, reports as follows :- "Prince Iturbide, of Iturbide, who was shot at Padilla on July 21, 1822 died yesterday at his lodgings, 163 Rue du Roule. aged fifty-five. He came to Paris during the Mexican war, in December, 1865, and had several interviews with the American Minister, whose support be canvassed in favor of his dynasty. The sudden conclusion of the war leaving him no chance, he resigned himself to a very humble kind of Paris lile. He became attached to a bousemaid in the Hôtel Espagnol Boulevard Monmertre, where he lived for six months, and with her he started a table d'hôte on the third door of the house No. 6 Boulevard Montmartre, where this son of an Emperor might often be seen in person going round the table to collect the small scot of 11. 60c. per head. In 1807 he bought a dancing and singing calé at Courbevoie, which he sold at a profit the next year. Though not rich enough to live according to his rank, he always had some money, and he seems to have been inclined to make a generous use of it, for the principal part of his assets, which by will he has left to his partner, consists of outstanding loans. The American Consul, General Meredith Read, has put seals upon his papers. The tuneral, which by the Consul's orders will be conducted with a certain amount of pomp, takes place at Neully on Monday. views with the American Minister, whose support

Edward Huthwaite, K. C. B.

The overland mail from India brings intelligence of the death of the gallant soldier General Sir Edward Huthwaite, K. C. B., of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Commandant of the Sixteenth brigade, and one of the senior generals of the Anglo-Indian army, having been upwards of sixty years in the service. He died on April 11, at Sherwood, his residence at Nynee Tal, India, aged eighty years. The General, who was educated at the Military Acad-General, who was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in November, 1810. He served in the Nepaul war of 1815 and 1816, the capture of Dwarks and other forts in Oude in the hot season of 1817, and 'during the Mahratta war of 1817-38. He also was present at the attack on Telayon, in Cachar, during the Burmese war of 1823-24, and was present at the eattack on Telayon, in Cachar, during the Burmese war of 1823-24, and was present at the commanded the Third brigade of horse artillery during the Satlej campaign of 1846-46, including the battles at Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and had his name honorably mentioned in the despatches of the commander-in-chief, and for his gallantry was promoted and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and received the medal and class. He served in the Punjaub campaign as Brigadier commanding the foot artillery in 1848-49; was present at the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilhanwallah and Goojerat, and had his name twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with two clasps. He afterwards commanded the artillery with the force under General Sir W. R. Gilbert in pursuit of the Sikhs across the Jhelum in 1849. The General's name was twice mentioned in the thanks of the houses of Parliament. In further recognition of his distinguished military services he was, in 1869, nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

A PROLICSOME PRENCHMAN.

He Pulls the Pigtails of Two Gentlemen from China and Is Brought Before Judge Hogan. Two Celestials, Messrs. Ah Fui and Ah Chin, em-

ployed in the Belleville Laundry, New Jersey, wear-ing long pigtalis and clad in the picturesque cos-tume of their native land, were quietly tume of their native land, were quietly proceeding through Vesey street yesterday morning when the singularity of their appearance excited the curiosity of a frolic-some Frenchman, named Thomas K. Edmunds. Edmunds sacrilegiously seized the pigtails of the Chinese gentlemen and amused himseli by pulling their owners about for a few moments. An officer, however, appeared upon the scene and relieved them from their embarrassing situation by taking their assailant into custody. None of the parties understanding lenglish, Justice Hogan sent to Baxilter street for an interpreter for the chinese, who was found in the person of one Wah Low. Mr. William Healy, the well-known Sandusky Follower, generously tendered his services in aid of the Frenchman. Notwithstanding the Frenchman's protestations, however, he was committed in \$300 ball to answer for the assault.

THE LABOR CRUSADE.

The Present Situation of the Movement in New York.

The Crispins Succeed-The Gasmen Fail-The Horseshoers Yet Uncertain-The Carpenters and Painters on the Defensive-An Opinion from a Workingman.

A renewal of the time-honored struggle between labor and capital has been so generally predicted that grave apprehensions have been entertained on a long and protracted series of strikes during the Summer. Capitalists have really dreaded the coming of the vexatious contention, and it is not improbable that much work has been declined by contractors from a fear that, through the strikes they should lose money in the operations. There has, however, come a great luli in trade and commerce since the opening of Spring. The capitalist, as well as the workingman, is effected thereby, but the power of money makes the former slightly superior to the latter in the contest. If the Summer is to be an exceedingly dull one for business the employer can very well afford, in a majority of cases, to let his men go, supplying such places as he can from the country and realizing a great saving in wages. Men who are out of employment find it next to impossible o get work. This statement, coming as it does from one who is greatly interested in the labor question and a prime mover in the cause of workingmen, should be remembered by all who contem-plate strikes during the Summer, which is now at hand. The men have not been enthusiastic enough this Spring and the golden opportunity has passed. "They must try and be content until the Fall," says the authority above mentioned. Exceptions might be taken in a few branches of industry. It is more than probable that if the drivers of ice wagons could create a monopoly of their business they might render their services in-dispensable. On the other hand, it is probable that every coal yard could execute all orders during the Summer with half the force requisite in Winter. These important facts the workingmen of the city fail to remember. They strike without any union with their fellow workmen, or without any ade-quate preparation, and they are then

SURPRISED AT PAILURE.

No better example need be cited than the strike of the gasmen some time since. There is no question in the mind of any that, had the men matured their plans, secured the co-operation of the men in the employ of even two other companies, their suc cess would have been assured. As they were the pioneers in the Spring campaign against capital it behooved them, in their duty to their cause and their prospects for the Summer, to have delib-erated well before they began the strife. Due, probably, to their defeat is the embarrassed situa-tion in which many of the branches of labor find

THE OPINION OF A WORKMAN.

A prominent leader in the movement yesterday said to a HERALD reporter:—"The labor movement will fail this Summer—I now feel sure of it. The men are not ready, and even if they were the time will fail this Summer—I now feel sure of it. The men are not ready, and even if they were the time is ill-chosen. There is every indication that the season will be an exceedingly dull one, and my advice to all who are not accually threatened with a reduction of wages or a renewal of long hours is to remain at their places. There are too many men in search of employment. It looks ominous to a man who, like myself, has been for twenty years a workingman here in New York. When I see all the trades overstocked I certainly consider it a very poor time for me to go out in search of a new place. This, however, is practically what all the men do who now lay down their tools to go into a strike. There is no apparent danger but that the Crispins who struck some time since as well as those who quit work later will finally succeed; but the ratiroad companies appear to have been about as well prepared for the strike as the men were who engaged in it. I hope the men may succeed; but at present it appears rather doubtful. Taken altogether, I give it as my opinion that the less outside agitation made by the workingmen for a few months the better for our prospects next year."

THE HORKSENDERS STILL DETERMINED.

The men now on a strike for an advance of wages are the horseshoers and the Crispins. The former have not been as successful as it was expected they would be. They are still very hopeful, however, and there are some evidences of final success. The custom shops, with one or two exceptions, have surrendered to the demands of the horseshoers, and now pay \$4 per day. This is not, however, the ultimatum of success. The powerful railroad companies, who have been for some time threatened with strikes on the part of conductors and drivers, it would appear, have determined to anite against this first evidence of insubordination, and thereby to destroy the threatened power of their employés. The Second.

threatened power of their employes. The Second Third, Fourth, Suxth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Avenue and the Broadway Railroad companies have apparently united against the strikers. They refuse to compromise. They will not make any other than the old terms. They have secured such workmen as they could outside the society, and are doing the best, they can to tide over the storm and stress period. The superintendents of the roads—many of whom have been visited—corner of the superintendents of the roads—many of whom have been visited—corner of the superintendents of